[XXXVth Year.] THE [No. 1742.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, May 26, 1780.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

THERE was a rule laid down formerly in the courts of juſtice in this ſtate, that if a man could not pay the thing contracted for, he was obliged to pay the value, and it certainly is juſtice.

Pray, Sir, is it, or is it not juſtice, that a man ſhould pay me £. 33 6 8. nominal money for £. 20 0 0 ſterling lent him on bond? Doth he pay me the value, yor [illegible]? If not, why not ſome other exchange fixed for me and every other 6 per center*, to receive our money at, if we are not to be left at large to draw our own exchange? Why tie up the hands of the 6 per centers, and leave every other perſon in this ſtate to extort juſt what they pleaſe? Do not the lawyers aſk 200 times more to do my buſineſs than formerly? Doth not the clerk charge 20 times more than formerly? Don't the iron-maſter aſk for his iron 80 prices? Don't the merchant aſk 180 prices? Do not the ſmith, weaver, joiner, carpenter, tailor, ſhoemaker, ſilver-ſmith, and tinker, aſk 90 prices? Farmer and planter aſk 96 Prices. Pray, Sir, how is the 6 per center to deal with any of theſe perſons above mentioned, if he is to receive all his bonds in the common nominal money at 66⅔ exchange for his ſterling bonds, and only the nominal money for his current money bonds, where ſilver dollars were lent at 7/6 each, and other paper money, which was of equal value with the ſilver dollars when lent, and I could have got as much law then for 8 paper dollars, as I can get now for 533⅓ nominal dollars?

My neighbour the other day received £. 60 nominal money for one year's intereſt due on £. 1000 to two poor orphans under his care as guardian, and went to get ſome cloaths for them, and it juſt purchaſed five yards of brown linen at 12 pounds per yard, which made them 2 pounds each, and he could have purchaſed the ſame linen for about 18 ſhillings hard money; ſo that the debtor juſt paid his years intereſt off at 18 ſhillings hard money, and hath robbed the orphans of £. 59 2 and the guardian hath not one farthing to pay for their board, education, and winter cloathing.

Pray, Sir, could not we have a tender law ſeparate from an exchange law? Why are they both to be kept linked together? Is it becauſe the old table of officers fees was linked with the old inſpection law, and therefore let what abuſes or miſchiefs that would ariſe, they were never to be altered?

What a pity that the orphans money ſhould be on the ſame footing as the 6 per centers; ſurely they might obtain juſtice, if it was not for thoſe ſad men the 6 per centers, who have not lent the United States or this ſtate any of their money to carry on the war.

A CREDITOR.

* *The name 6 per [illegible] was ſpouted out by a debtor in the year [illegible], when he wanted to have had all the intereſt [illegible], both public and private, [illegible] was prevented by a vote then taken for that purpoſe by the honourable the convention of this ſtate.*

LONDON, February 11.

A FLAG of truce is arrived at Briſtol from Boſton, freighted by ſome Engliſh priſoners, who engaged their words for the ſecurity of the [illegible] and for their exchange. This veſſel is found to be a prize taken by the Americans, and belonging to the port of Glaſgow; her actual captain was commander of the privateer that took her. The merchants in Glaſgow, being informed that this veſſel had arrived in a Britiſh port, have demanded her reſtitution; pretending that, as the Americans had been declared rebels and pirates, the Britiſh, who have had veſſels taken by them, have a right to take them again wherever they find them. Nevertheleſs this veſſel has been received, by order of government, on the footing of a cartel; we are impatient to know how the miniſtry will extricate themſelves out of this difficulty, which is occaſioned by their having no fixed ſyſtem relative to the American independency, tacitly acknowledging it under certain aſpects, whilſt they will not hear of it in other caſes. It is by this inconſiſtency that they have deſtroyed all the efforts which were taken in favour of England to prevent a war, which hereafter will prove the ruin of this nation.

March 7. Admiral Digby, on his paſſage home from Gibraltar, has taken a French 64 gun ſhip, with four Eaſt-India ſhips, and is arrived with them off the Lizard.

8. The Pallas privateer, of Liverpool, has taken and carried into that port the Le Anna, from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, a rich ſhip. The Prothee, a French 64 gun ſhip, and three tranſports bound to the Mauritius, are arrived at Spithead. The money on board, 140,000l. was to pay the troops. Another 64 gun ſhip was in company, but eſcaped in the night. The Noſtra Signora de Santillaine, captain St. Joſeph Oveido, of 350 tons, with hemp, &c. is carried into Scilly.

9. Prince William Henry and admiral Digby arrived at the queen's palace yeſterday. The St. Laurent La Sardelue, a French privateer of 30 guns, is taken by admiral Digby, and ſent into Plymouth.

BOSTON, May 1.

To the gentlemen merchants and other perſons in America, who remit bills of exchange to Europe.

Nantes, February 8, 1780.

Gentlemen,

OF the many bills which have been ſent from America to me, few whole ſets have arrived, parts of them (firſts, ſeconds, thirds or fourths) having been thrown overboard or taken, of thoſe which I have received, a great number have been only blank endorſed, which leaves them as much expoſed to fraud as if they had been payable to the bearer. I have accordingly more than once found, on preſenting a ſecond bill for acceptance, that the firſt had been already paid, and on examining the bill ſo paid, I have ſeen my friend's name on the back, without a ſyllable by which I could diſcover the hands it had afterwards paſſed through. In one inſtance, I accidentally diſcovered that the bill paid had been in the poſſeſſion of a captain of a Britiſh privateer, which clearly proves that our enemies conſider bills of exchange blank endorſed as a good article of plunder.

In order to remedy this evil effectually, I with reſpect propoſe to you to make it an invariable rule fully to endorſe all bills which paſs through your hands, and to make them payable to the orders of the perſon to whom you remit them.

So far as this affects myſelf or my friends, it would only be neceſſary to write to my correſpondence to put a ſtop to it; but as it is of a very extenſive nature, and may occaſion great loſs to many individuals, I think it my duty thus publicly to caution all perſons in America againſt it. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, gentleman, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Tueſday laſt arrived here, captain Brown, in 24 days from Guadaloupe, who brings advice that 5 ſail of the line had gone from Martinico, to join 8 Spaniſh ſhips of equal rate at St. Domingo, from whence, it is ſaid, they were going to Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Extracts of ſeveral letters from a gentleman of good information in Europe.

"*Feb.* 15. Seventeen ſhips of the line have ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, under Monſieur Guiahin; five or ſix more are to follow, in addition to ten or twelve already there. The Engliſh are to borrow twelve millions this year, and it is ſaid the loan is filled up. They have thrown a ſop to Ireland, but have not appeaſed her rage. They give out exactly ſuch threats as they did laſt year, and every other year, of terrible preparations. It is perfectly well known how theſe menaces have been accompliſhed. They will not be more fully executed this year than the laſt.

"19. The art of making and ſpreading falſe news, to anſwer political purpoſes, is not peculiar to Great-Britain; but yet ſhe ſeems to poſſeſs this art, and the talent of giving to her fictions the colours of probability, beyond other nations; at leaſt ſhe ſeems to have more ſucceſs in making her impoſtures believed, than any other. It is her annual practice in the winter to fabricate and export large quantities of this merchandiſe to all parts of Europe and America, and ſhe finds more cuſtomers to take them off her hands than ſhe ought, conſidering how illicit the traffic is. This winter her emiſſaries have been more aſſiduous than ever in propagating reports, that they have entered into new engagements with ſeveral principalities in Germany, by which they ſhall hire 7000 men for the ſervice of the next campaign in America; that by compromiſing with Ireland, they ſhall be able to take advantage even of the military aſſociations in that kingdom, and draw from thence a large number of regular troops for the ſervice in America, depending on the volunteers, militia, or aſſociators for the defence of the country; that they have made a treaty with Ruſſia, whereby that power has engaged to furniſh them 12 ſhips of the line and 16,000 troops, as ſome ſay, and 20 ſhips of the line and 12,000 troops according to others. This alliance, they ſay too, is of the more conſequence on account of ſome connection between Ruſſia and Denmark, who, it is infinuated, will follow Ruſſia into the war; and Denmark they add has 45 ſhips of the line, not manned it is true, but England, they ſay, can man them.

"Theſe tales, one would think, are ſo extravagant and abſurd, that they would not find a believer in the world; yet there are perſons who believe them in all nations of Europe; and there is no doubt the ſame ſong will be ſung in America, and many will liſten to it. There is nothing farther from the truth. They will find the utmoſt difficulty to draw from Germany troops enough to repair the breaches in the German troops made in America the laſt year. The ſame with regard to Ireland; and as to what is ſaid of Ruſſia, there is not even a colour of truth in it. There is no reaſon to think that Denmark is diſpoſed to aſſiſt Great-Britain, but, on the contrary, that ſhe has arms to defend herſelf at ſea againſt Great-Britain; but if it were otherwiſe, to what purpoſe would her ſhips of the line be, unmanned, when Great-Britain cannot man the ſhips of the line ſhe already has?

"Admiral Rodney is ſuppoſed to be gone to the Weſt-Indies. The Engliſh have derived ſuch a flaſh of ſpirits from their late ſucceſſes, which are moſtly however of the negative kind, that they talk in a very high ſtile. Two reflections they cannot bear; one is, that of loſing the domination of the colonies, becauſe they look upon this domination as indiſpenſable to the ſupport of their naval ſuperiority; the other is, that of leaving France and Spain, or either of them, in poſſeſſion of a powerful fleet at the termination of the war. Their maxim is to make themſelves terrible at ſea to all nations, and they are convinced that if they leave America independent, and France and Spain powerful at ſea, they will never again be terrible to any maritime power.

"20. We are informed that the Engliſh miniſtry, not long ſince, made a formal application by their ambaſſador to the empreſs of Ruſſia, for a body of troops and a number of ſhips; but that the application was oppoſed in council with great ſpirit, and rejected with great unanimity. The harmony between Verſailles and Peterſburg continues firm and perfect.

"25. From the current of the gazettes, it is obvious to remark, of what wonderful efficacy in pulling down tyranny, a committee of correſpondence is likely to be; Ireland has done great things by means of it; England is attempting great things with it, after the example of the Americans, who firſt taught its uſe: yet all does not ſeem to produce the proper gratitude in the minds of the Engliſh towards their benefactors. However, the glory of the invention is as certainly ours, as that of electrical rods, Hadley's quadrant, or inoculation for the ſmall-pox."

By accounts from Charles-town as late as the 15th of April, we are informed that the Britiſh had attacked Charles-town by water, but were repulſed, and that the Roebuck, being hulled by ſix out of ſeven ſhot, was obliged to retire,

By his EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Eſquire,
Preſident, and the ſupreme executive council of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an inqueſt held by the coroner of the county of Cheſter, it appears that William Boyd, while in the diſcharge of his duty as a collector of the public taxes, was, on the tenth day of this preſent month, killed and murdered by a certain John Smith or Robert Smith, both of the ſaid county of Cheſter: And whereas it is of the utmoſt importance to the ſecurity of the lives of the good people of the ſtate, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of ſo horrid a crime ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment: We have therefore thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby engaging that the public reward of twenty thouſand dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid John Smith and Robert Smith, and ſecure them in any gaol within this ſtate, or the ſum of ten thouſand dollars for either of them. And we do hereby charge and command all magiſtrates, ſheriffs and other officers, as well as all other the good ſubjects of this ſtate, to exert themſelves, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid John Smith and Robert Smith, ſo that they may be brought to trial, and be puniſhed according to law.

Given by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joſeph Reed, Eſq; preſident, and the ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

The above mentioned John Smith is ſaid to be about twenty-five years of age, ſix feet high, or upwards, is ſtrong made, and a little round ſhouldered, has brown hair, and is pitted with the ſmall-pox. Robert Smith is ſeventeen or eighteen years of age, about five feet eight or ten inches high, is ſlim made, thin viſaged, ſtoops a little as he walks, and has ſtraight light-coloured hair. Their clothing is not known, but ſuppoſed to be homeſpun. They are brothers, and born in the townſhip of Concord, in the county of Cheſter. They took with them a cheſnut ſorrel ſtallion, three years old, which trots and canters; and a cheſnut ſorrel mare, with a white mane and tail, has a blaze in her face, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine years old, and about fourteen hands high; ſhe both paces and trots.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 26.

Extract of a letter from CONGRESS *to his excellency* GOVERNOR LEE, *May* 19, 1780.

"Circular.

"SIR,

"Congreſs have received authentic information, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is preparing to ſend a powerful naval and land force to ſome part of the continent of North-America. This force, generouſly calculated either to produce a diverſion in our favour, or to forward the operation of our arms, by being directed to the ſame object, may either by our exertions be made the means of delivering our country in the courſe of the campaign from the ravages of war, or being rendered ineffectual, through our ſupineneſs, ſerve only to ſully the reputation of our arms, to defeat the benevolent intention of our great ally, and to diſgrace our confederacy in the eyes of all Europe.

"Every ſtate, that reflects upon the depreciation of the currency, and their own deficiency in the payment of their taxes, muſt neceſſarily conclude, that the treaſury is exhauſted. The military departments are at a ſtand for want of money to put them in motion. Congreſs have no reſources, but in your ſpirit and virtue; upon theſe they confidently rely. You know the value of the prize for which you contend, nor need you be informed how much you are intereſted in a ſpeedy termination of this diſtreſſing and expenſive war.

"But as the ſmalleſt diſappointment in the requiſitions they make, may be attended with moſt ſerious conſequences, they have endeavoured to limit their demands, as not to exceed your power to comply with them."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, May 1, 1780.

"The two fleets in theſe ſeas are nearly equal, they have lately met near Guadaloupe, and had an action, we cannot learn that it was ſevere, or by any means deciſive. I ſaw the Britiſh return of killed and wounded, which ſays one hundred and eleven of the former, and three hundred and twenty of the latter. No ſhips were loſt, though ſeveral on each ſide were much diſabled. I know not the loſs which the French ſuſtained, however, from every circumſtance, admiral Rodney had not the better; ſome of the officers write, that ſeveral Engliſh captains of principal ſhips behaved ſo much amiſs, that they did not get into action, this gave the French the ſuperiority, and in conſequence thereof it was a drawn battle. The French fleet has not been materially injured, becauſe they have kept the ſeas ſince the action, and had they been much diſabled they certainly would have gone into port. The day before yeſterday a very heavy cannonade was heard greater part of the day, the firing was at or near Antigua."

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the houſe of ſenate ſtands adjourned to the fifth day of June next, and the houſe of delegates to the twentieth day of Auguſt, and matters of the utmoſt importance requiring the immediate conſideration of the general aſſembly;

I have thought proper, that the general aſſembly of this ſtate ſhould meet on Wedneſday the ſeventh day of June next, and do therefore, in virtue of the power with which I am inveſted by the conſtitution and form of government, hereby appoint the ſaid ſeventh day of June for the meeting and holding the general aſſembly, of which the ſeveral ſheriffs of this ſtate are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, May 24, 1780.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

AN HARPSICORD in good order, with a complete ſet of new ſtrings on it.

4w RICHARD CHISHOLM.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Halſtine, living near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay horſe, about four years old this ſpring, about 13 hands and an half high, roach backed, branded on the near buttock H R, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Commiſſioners office, Annapolis, May 8, 1780.

THE honourable general aſſembly having on the 7th of May reſolved, "That the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts be directed to call on the ſeveral collectors to make immediate payment, and in caſe of neglect, to put their bonds in ſuit, and alſo to call on all public debtors to ſettle their accounts, and in caſe of neglect, to compel payment without delay;" in conformity thereto the commiſſioners hereby give notice to the ſeveral collectors and public debtors to comply with the ſaid reſolution.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, clerk.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, wafers, ſealing wax, and a variety of books and ſtationary too tedious to enumerate, or caſh, may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarſe or fine, old ſail-cloth, and junk.——A large quantity of thoſe articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the higheſt prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is ſupplied with ſuch rags as have been uſually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for ſale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can poſſibly be ſold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are alſo taken in, and the higheſt prices given, by Frederick Green.

Kent-Iſland, April [illegible], 1780.

TAKEN up adrift this day in Cheſter bay, a large lighter, forty feet long and about twelve feet wide; ſhe appears to be old, but ſeemingly ſound and clear from any conſiderable leak, had nothing in her, only the appearance of brick-duſt, as if ſhe had been lately uſed in carrying bricks. The owner is requeſted to apply for further particulars to,

w3 AQUILA BROWN.

Somerſet county, April [illegible], 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly, for a road to lead from the main road leading from Princeſs-Anne to the lower ferry, to the plantation whereon David Megrath formerly lived, and now in the poſſeſſion of

MARY WAGGAMAN.

May [illegible], 1780.

TAKEN up as a ſtray near London-town, a bright bay mare, 13 hands 3 inches high, about ſix years old, ſwitch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 JAMES DISNEY.

Annapolis, May 10, 1780.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

AN ENGINE for extinguiſhing fires; it may be worked by four men, but to play a full ſtream will require ſix, throws the water upwards of forty feet high, it is exceeding uſeful for watering of gardens by the means of a copper fan that fixes on the end of the pipe, that ſpreads the water in ſuch a manner as cauſes it to fall like rain; the ciſtern holds about forty gallons, and may be drawn by one man when empty.

3w JOHN SHAW.

N. B. Was left at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, above a year ago, to be mended, a mahogany framed dreſſing-glaſs, the perſon that brought it forgot; the owner may have it by applying to J. S.

TAKEN up ſome time in January laſt, between the Bodkin and Mountain bar, three Hogſheads of tobacco, the hogſheads almoſt without heading, and part of the tobacco loſt. The owner, upon proving property and paying all charges, may have the tobacco by applying to John Tradgall, on the Seven Mountains, near the mouth of Magothy. Alſo at ſame time and near the ſame place, were taken up, two hogſheads, much hurt, and a great part of the tobacco loſt. The owner, upon proving property as above, may have the tobacco by applying to William Trowell, near the Bodkin.

Saint Mary's county, April 7, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the firſt ſeſſion of aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, for an act to admit the recording and to give effect from the date of a deed executed in this county, by Philip Read and Anne his wife, to George Medley, for a tract of land lying in Medley's Neck, in the county aforeſaid.

GEORGE MEDLEY.

SILVER-TAIL

WILL cover this ſeaſon at Tulip-Hill for three guineas. Country produce or continental currency will be received for the value at the time paid.

Silver-Tail was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Selim, his grand dam by Panton's Arabian, his great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, his great great grand dam was Mr. Panton's famous Witherington mare; he is a fine bay, fifteen and a half hands high, with great bone ſtrength and beauty. Good paſturage for mares at five pounds per week, and care will be taken of them.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February laſt, a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this ſpring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any perſon who will give information, or ſecure the ſaid mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf WILLIAM WATSON.

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